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**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

# Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

## Report of the Secretary-General

**Addendum**

*Summary*

As mentioned in paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/60/640), the following matrix gives an overview of the status of all the recommendations contained in the Special Committee's 2005 report (A/59/19/Rev.1). The matrix is supplemental to the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/640). The structure and headings of the matrix were established in consultation with the Special Committee.

Each recommendation is referenced by the paragraph number from document A/59/19/Rev.1 and a short summary of the recommendation. Section G on conduct and discipline refers to decisions taken by the Special Committee during its resumed session (see A/59/19/Rev.1, part one, for sections A to F, H and I of the Matrix, and part two for section G).

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| **A. Strengthening operational capacity** | |
| 1. **Use existing resources more efficiently, enhance internal coordination and planning; conduct periodic reviews on effectiveness and efficiency; and explore synergies between regionally linked United Nations peacekeeping operations** | 24, 36-40, 47 and 144 |
| (a) Internal coordination has improved over the past year. The review of the integrated mission planning process, along with the review of structures and processes of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, will aim at making the Secretariat's structures, processes and coordination more effective (see section E on integrated mission planning). | |
| (b) The Secretariat is reviewing experience from missions to improve effectiveness and efficiency. The United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) are currently discussing methods by which UNMIL could assist UNAMSIL with its liquidation, and reduce the cost of operations in UNAMSIL during its liquidation phase. The Mine Action Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations carried out an independent evaluation into the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) mine action programme; the evaluation was used in the development of the programme in the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS). | |
| 2. **Review the effectiveness of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System and rapid deployment and improve related administrative aspects** | 41 and 145 |
| (a) The three conventional levels of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System have proved somewhat useful for the generation of units and provision of individuals (military observers and staff officers) to United Nations peacekeeping operations. However, the rapid deployment level (RDL) implemented in 2002 has shown limited success and entails insufficient incentives to appeal to a large number of Member States. Upon consultation with the troop-contributing countries, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is examining means of making the rapid deployment level more attractive to Member States. Normally, Member States will negotiate a draft memorandum of understanding and submit a cargo load list in order to register at the rapid deployment level. | |
| (b) Recent force generation of complex peacekeeping missions in Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Burundi and Haiti have shown that pledged resources are now more adequate to mission needs, and that the United Nations Standby Arrangements System quarterly status reports from Member States are more realistic and up to date. | |
| (c) To date 71 Member States have been briefed by the Force Generation Service/Standby Arrangements Team on force generation and the United Nations Standby Arrangements System. To optimize pre-mandate operational preparedness and deployment and to seek rapid deployment resources, the early involvement of national capitals in force generation efforts is very important. Delegations should ensure that key messages and requirements discussed in briefings of troop-contributing countries are passed on to the respective decision-makers in those countries. | |

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| (d) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations continues to provide regular briefings and clarifications on memorandum of understanding negotiation procedures, and intends to train troop-contributing countries peacekeeping planners on requirements to initiate memorandum of understanding negotiations, i.e., organizational chart, tasks, distribution of major equipment within the unit and self-sustainment services.<br><br>(e) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has taken initiatives to improve the United Nations Standby Arrangements System website. | |
| **3. Make mechanisms for rapid deployment more effective, including strategic deployment stocks and rapidly deployable headquarters; optimize pre-mandate operational preparedness; and enhance coordination with regard to information exchange and lessons learned from other missions and best practices with mission headquarters**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is reviewing the composition of strategic deployment stocks and mechanisms to enhance their replenishment and reconstitution. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has supported this development (see A/59/736/Add.2, para. 44), approving "the inclusion of strategic deployment stocks replenishment within the $50 million commitment authority". The Secretariat has revised its strategic concepts and materiel requirements using lessons learned from recent mission start-ups. | 42 and 43<br><br>73 |
| (b) The revised strategic deployment stocks now include a fly-away kit as part of the mission headquarters module. This will better enable the rapid deployment of headquarters in the initial phase of peacekeeping operations.<br><br>(c) Existing deployable headquarters elements of the Standby High Readiness Brigade for United Nations Operations were used by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to initiate UNMIS.<br><br>(d) Problems have been encountered in UNMIS and other missions with inappropriate and late load lists being submitted by troop-contributing countries. These load lists, in some instances, do not accurately reflect the items provided by the troop-contributing countries at the port of embarkation. Such inaccuracy can lead to delays in hiring the appropriate vessels for shipping. The Department will continue to address the issue bilaterally with the troop-contributing countries concerned.<br><br>(e) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is continuing to explore the concept of a civil rapid deployment roster through the development of a cadre of highly qualified professional peacekeepers, deployable on short notice. The Department will report on such efforts in its comprehensive report on the conditions of service, as requested by the General Assembly in section X, paragraph 6, of its resolution 59/266. In the meantime, the Department makes full use of the pre-mandate commitment authority for start-up missions through the creation of temporary posts.<br><br>(f) A process for testing the United Nations Framework for Mine Action Planning and Rapid Response on an annual basis has been implemented by the Mine Action Service. The exercise involves representatives of the Mine Action Service, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees | |

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| (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Swedish Rescue Services Agency and Norwegian People's Aid.<br><br>(g) See point 53 below on early selection and training of key mission staff, and point 62 below, on contingent-owned equipment and sustainability shortfalls. | |
| **4. Create appropriate tactical and force-level reserves in mission areas; and work closely with Member States to develop the strategic reserve proposal**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has undertaken steps to create appropriate tactical and force-level reserves in mission areas. The Department has taken the initiative to develop enhanced rapidly deployable capacities so as to reinforce operations in crises and is working closely with the Working Group of the Special Committee to develop this concept. The requirement is a predictable and efficient strategic response to a situation that is beyond the capacity of the mission to address with existing in-mission resources. A range of options to meet this requirement were elaborated and presented to the Special Committee in an informal briefing on 27 October 2005. The Secretariat is supporting the three sub-working groups that were formed to develop these options in order to finalize a concept for enhanced rapidly deployable capacities for discussion by the Special Committee in 2006. These initiatives are being considered with due regard to available resources and priorities. Current questions pertain to the composition of reserve forces, the decision-making processes for the deployment, command and control arrangements, complementarity with other crisis response initiatives, sustainability and financial implications.<br><br>(b) See also the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/640). | 45 |
| **5. Peacekeeping Best Practices Section of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to continue to develop generic peacekeeping policies, procedures and guidelines, lessons learned and best practices**<br><br>(a) The Peacekeeping Best Practices Section is playing an increasing role in the Secretariat's efforts to develop generic policies, procedures and guidelines, and has also been active in assisting in the development of standardized training modules. Two staff members of the Section now undertake the role of a small guidance and policy support capacity in the Section. With these resources, the role is limited largely to a coordinating and support role for guidance development (see the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/640)).<br><br>(b) In 2005 the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section completed three lessons learned studies on: the 2004 presidential elections in Afghanistan; lessons learned from the Joint Military Commission in the Nuba Mountains in the Sudan; and "Rehatting" the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) forces as United Nations peacekeepers. It published five commissioned studies: United Nations Peacekeeping and the World Bank: Perceptions of Senior Managers in the Field; Addressing the Institutional Law and Order Vacuum: Key Issues and Dilemmas for Peacekeeping Operations: Think Piece; Interim Report on the Economic Impact of Peacekeeping, and two surveys of public opinion in peacekeeping areas (see point 13 below). An evaluation and lessons learned study on UNAMSIL will be completed in 2006. | 134 |

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| (c) The Peacekeeping Best Practices Section developed a "toolbox" that facilitates the capturing and sharing of knowledge. The toolbox, which contains guidelines and templates for handover notes, end of assignment reports, after action reviews and surveys of practice, has been disseminated to all field missions. To date, seven missions have placed the tools on their Intranets. Briefings on the toolbox have been included in mission induction courses. Training material for the tools will be developed in early 2006. | |
| **B. Cooperation with troop-contributing countries** | |
| 6. **The Peacekeeping Best Practices Section to consult with troop-contributing countries on their experience; organize regular meetings in the presence of former force commanders, former police commissioners and national contingent commanders; and improve interaction between the Section and troop-contributing countries** | 135 and 79 |
| (a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations provided 10 informal briefings for members of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations during the reporting period on issues related to the standing police capacity, strategic reserve, the joint operations centre/joint mission analysis centre, enhanced rapidly deployable capacities for peacekeeping operations in crises, sexual exploitation and abuse, rule of law, integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards, recent reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on issues related to peacekeeping, gender mainstreaming, United Nations support to the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacities and the integrated mission planning process. | |
| (b) The Peacekeeping Best Practices Section actively and regularly participates in meetings organized by troop-contributing countries, providing briefings on issues as requested. The Section briefed the heads of military components at their third annual conference from 26 to 29 July 2005 and Standby High Readiness Brigade for United Nations Operations on 8 December 2005 on a range of issues. | |
| 7. **Strengthen consultations with troop-contributing countries and share information with troop-contributing countries in all phases of peacekeeping** | 66, 70, 74, 75 and 80 |
| (a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations convenes meetings with troop-contributing countries at every renewal of a mandate, and consults with them on proposals to change mandate, rules of engagement or size of mission. The Military Division, through the Force Generation Service, regularly interacts with troop-contributing countries through arranged and impromptu meetings. The Standby Arrangements Team briefs contributors regularly and upon request (see point 3 above). Examples are the recent consultations on United Nations military observer issues, with tangible improvements expected to result. The Police Division holds informal consultations with police-contributing countries to work on issues such as realizing enhancements to skills-based recruitment procedures and the deployment of formed police units to United Nations peacekeeping operations. | |
| (b) The Situation Centre of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations offers and provides an information/situational awareness briefing to all troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries every week. | |

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| | (c) The translation and dissemination of reports of the Secretary-General in a timely manner is a high priority of the United Nations Secretariat and continues to be a focus of attention at the highest level. | |
| 8. | **Improve the interaction between the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and troop-contributing countries** | 77 |
| | (a) The frequency of such consultations is the purview of the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations. | |
| | (b) See also point 9 below on trilateral arrangements. | |
| **C.** | **Cooperation with regional arrangements** | |
| 9. | **Strengthen operational linkages and partnerships with regional arrangements; further explore the concept of trilateral agreements among United Nations, regional arrangements and donor countries, and inform troop-contributing countries of this process** | 112, 114 and 115 |
| | (a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is actively involved with ECOWAS and the African Union (AU) in helping them to develop their capacity for planning and implementing regional peacekeeping activities (see point 10 below). | |
| | (b) Through the established United Nations-European Union (EU) mechanism, a United Nations-EU steering committee meets biannually to discuss cooperation in four areas: planning, training, communications and best practices. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations leads the United Nations Secretariat in this process. Within this framework, the Department is exploring options for the use of EU resources in support of United Nations peace operations, as agreed at the 2005 World Summit. With the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is exploring the means of ensuring continued coordination between United Nations and NATO in Afghanistan in the post-Bonn period as well as continued operational cooperation in Kosovo. Parallel discussions are under way with NATO and with AU on possible frameworks for cooperation, which would cover, inter alia, cooperation on peacekeeping. Discussion has also taken place with EU and AU on the possibility of a United Nations-AU-EU cooperation agreement. The United Nations is collaborating with AU, EU and NATO extensively in its support to the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS). | |
| | (c) The Police Division actively works with regional capacities such as the AU, EU, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Organization of American States (OAS) to strengthen the implementation of police component mandates, and in the areas of donor coordination in support of police development. | |
| 10. | **Enhance United Nations support to AU efforts to develop its peacekeeping capacity; and develop a joint action plan to address constraints identified by African Member States** | 118 |
| | (a) A United Nations staff officers course has been provided for planning elements of the AU African Standby Force in Ethiopia. Further courses are scheduled in Ghana in coordination with AU, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training | |

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| | Centre, ECOWAS, the Southern African Development Community, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).<br><br>(b) A mapping exercise led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in August 2005, with the participation of NATO and EU, identified the AU peacekeeping needs. This will enable more focused capacity-building assistance to AU. | |
| 11. | **Consider long-term programmes, such as staff exchanges and secondment of Department of Peacekeeping Operations staff to AU headquarters and subregional organizations for the planning and set up of missions; make available to AU a small core planning and advisory capacity**<br><br>(a) A joint United Nations-EU mission to AU headquarters was undertaken in May 2005 to evaluate progress made in enhancing the AU Situation Room and to strengthen AU Peace and Security Directorate reporting procedures, early warning and crisis response.<br><br>(b) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations hosted a meeting with representatives from the Department, EU, AU and the United States of America on 3 June 2005 in New York to discuss the road map vis-a-vis assistance to the AU Conflict Management Division and the Situation Room.<br><br>(c) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Situation Centre and the Department of Political Affairs subsequently co-hosted a study tour for ECOWAS senior staff at United Nations Headquarters, which focused on operational issues, including the functioning of a Situation Centre/Situation Room, mission planning and management, manpower and general resource requirements for a situation room and peacekeeping missions in general.<br><br>(d) The Situation Centre of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations conducted a training mission to AU headquarters from 20 to 24 June 2005 with the overall objective of reviewing the AU Situation Room's standard operating procedures and to train Situation Room personnel in their application.<br><br>(e) The Police Division deployed experts to the United Nations Assistance Cell at AU headquarters to assist in addressing police-related planning gaps.<br><br>(f) With the expansion of the terms of reference of the United Nations-AU Assistance Cell for Darfur to include planning and advisory functions, the Office of Mission Support of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations deployed a roving finance officer to assist AU in preparing the cost estimates for AMIS phase two mission. The Office of Mission Support is working with the Office of Operations and the Executive Office to define and support further requirements. | 119 and 120 |
| 12. | **Support logistically AU peacekeeping missions, if mandated by the Security Council and provided with adequate resources by the General Assembly**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is providing logistics support officers to the AMIS support cell (see point 11 above).<br><br>(b) It is estimated that the cost of establishing and stocking one regional equipment depot for one infantry brigade is in the range of $155 million-$175 million, with $8 million-$10 million in annual operating expenses. | 121 |

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| **D. Strategies for complex peacekeeping operations** | |
| **13. Coordinate with relevant United Nations agencies to address all aspects of multidimensional operations; and develop local ownership**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is actively engaged in expanding further operational collaboration in peacekeeping missions to pursue integration and improve the coherence of missions. The United Nations funds, agencies and programmes are engaged during the planning phase as part of the integrated mission planning process. The revised integrated mission planning process recognizes the multidimensional demands of peacekeeping and the long-term requirements, particularly in the context of transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding.<br><br>(b) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations spearheaded and supported pilot joint disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programming with United Nations agencies in Haiti and the Sudan (see point 14 below).<br><br>(c) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations included United Nations partners in planning and supporting rule of law aspects, developing lessons learned, guidance and training modules in the judicial and correction areas. An inter-agency mission to plan for the engagement of UNMIS in judicial and legal systems issues was undertaken. A newly created electronic network of police, judicial affairs and corrections specialists now connects various United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes. The Department continues to convene the United Nations rule of law focal point network, including 11 United Nations departments and agencies. In the spirit of the August 2003 Executive Committee on Peace and Security rule of law task force report, the Department continues to advocate for a single jointly staffed United Nations legal/judicial reform programme operating under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.<br><br>(d) The Peacekeeping Best Practices Section has commissioned and published public opinion surveys on the missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sierra Leone. Surveys on Burundi and Liberia will be forthcoming in 2006.<br><br>(e) The Peacekeeping Best Practices Section held a workshop for mission civil affairs officers to discuss key functions of civil affairs contingents, identify needs for support, guidance and the strengthening of coordination in peacekeeping operations. An online network for all civil affairs officers in missions has been established as a means of strengthening mutual support networks and sharing information, expertise and examples of good practice. | 87 and 89 |
| **14. Facilitate effective approach to peacebuilding, develop clear mandates and exit strategies for complex peacekeeping operations**<br><br>The Office of Operations engages the United Nations, international financial institutions and donor partners in the planning stage of mission start-ups. An integrated strategy is being developed that goes beyond the lifespan of the peacekeeping operation and aims to contribute to peacebuilding. | 85 |

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| **15. Identify additional resources needed to support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration capacity early on**<br><br>(a) The adjusted disarmament, demobilization and reintegration concept accepted by the inter-agency working group on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the General Assembly in Section VI of its resolution 59/296 defined reinsertion (transitional support of up to one year) as an integral component of the demobilization phase and therefore determined that it needed to be resourced through the peacekeeping assessed budget. This does not reduce the requirement for sustained commitment from donors, through voluntary contributions, for sustainable reintegration programmes. UNMIS and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) have benefited from this expansion in budgetary support for the demobilization phase.<br><br>(b) A second innovation to identify additional requirements in the budget came with the UNMIS request for a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration contingency fund to deal with members of armed groups who are not part of the peace agreement. This forward-looking request has proved to be a prudent way to ensure that peacekeeping missions have the resources to deal with a potential threat to the peace process. | 95 |
| **16. Complete development of United Nations integrated standards on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and a comprehensive weapons management strategy and brief Member States**<br><br>An informal briefing on this was provided to members of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in December 2005. | 96 |
| **17. Systematically include women and children associated with armed forces in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, taking into account their specific needs**<br><br>(a) Women and gender issues of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration have been comprehensively addressed in the integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards, which includes a dedicated module addressing this topic. Special effort was taken to mainstream the gender perspective throughout all 28 modules of the standards.<br><br>(b) All standard training modules on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration address the needs of women and children associated with armed forces and groups. | 98 |
| **18. In security sector reform, address wider security issues such as policing and rule of law**<br><br>(a) An integrated approach to security sector reform, including a police development component, has been implemented throughout the peacekeeping operations where security sector reform is considered key to further success. In the coming year, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will be exploring how judicial and prisons standing capacities can be oriented to complement the police standing capacity. The engagement of Member States in this matter is crucial.<br><br>(b) See also points 28 and 31 below. | 97 |

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| 19. | **Develop guidance and appropriate training for civil-military cooperation in peacebuilding activities**<br><br>(a) The Military Division expects to complete its revision of the Department's internal guidance on the issue of civil-military coordination by January 2006.<br><br>(b) The Peacekeeping Best Practices Section and the Office of Mission Support are developing guidance and appropriate training for civil-military cooperation in peacebuilding activities in cooperation with Member States, specialist agencies and relevant external peacekeeping training centres. The standardized training module will be distributed in early 2006.<br><br>(c) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations participated in an Office of Internal Oversight Services review of military involvement in civil-assistance in peacekeeping operations. The report will be issued in January 2006.<br><br>(d) See also point 26 below on integrated missions. | 90 and 91 |
| 20. | **Enhance cooperation with the business community in peacebuilding and development activities**<br><br>The Peacekeeping Best Practices Section and the Office of Mission Support have commissioned a report on the economic impact of peacekeeping with the Peace Dividend Trust. It will measure the effects of mission spending on local economic recovery and identify practical measures to minimize the negative economic effects while maximizing the economic benefits of peacekeeping missions to host economies. The final report will be submitted to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in early 2006. | 94 |
| 21. | **Strengthen strategic and operational planning of peacekeeping operations in providing advice and assistance to build or reform rule of law capacities**<br><br>Efforts to assist host countries of peacekeeping operations to strengthen legal, judicial and prisons systems increased in 2005. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations deployed a criminal justice advisory team to MINUSTAH to conduct an assessment, undertook a strategic planning programme review of the Legal and Judicial Systems Support Division of UNMIL and ensured participation of its rule of law capacity in the recent inter-agency planning mission to the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) (see also point 13 above). The Department of Peacekeeping Operations also continues to provide guidance and support to all missions with legal, judicial and prisons components. However, mandates in the rule of law area are often weak or vague, hindering effective planning. Moreover, many rule of law components in missions are understaffed and lack the necessary resources. As outlined in the informal briefing of 2 December 2005, support by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is indispensable for improvement in relation to these issues. | 103 |
| 22. | **Include quick impact projects in the implementation of comprehensive strategies. Address selection procedure and resources for quick impact projects at the field level under the control of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, ensure that resources for quick impact projects remain in direct support of the mission's mandate** | 99 and 100 |

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| Peacekeeping operations have been implementing quick impact projects in the areas of water services, public sanitation, medical equipment and supplies, school materials and furniture, repairs to school buildings, medical facilities and community infrastructure. Efforts are under way to integrate the approval process for quick impact projects and "hearts and minds" interventions within the overall mission objectives to ensure their compatibility with existing humanitarian and development strategies. Funding of such projects in direct support of a mission's mandate represents a development strategy as it alleviates some of the financial obstacles faced by local communities in the field. As quick impact projects have become an integral part of mission planning, the Secretariat now includes funding for quick impact projects in pre-mandate commitment authority/commitment authority and budgets of peacekeeping operations, including new and expanding missions. Legislative bodies have approved these requests. | |
| **23. Address gender issues in all aspects and phases of a peace process and develop comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives into peacekeeping activities; provide status report to Member States; and increase participation of women in peacekeeping operations**<br><br>(a) Department-wide workshops on gender-mainstreaming in peacekeeping operations were undertaken. Each office and thematic unit drafted an action plan; a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations was approved in 2005. A similar process will be initiated in missions in 2006.<br><br>(b) A United Nations system-wide action plan has been developed under the coordination of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues. Gender units in the missions are part of inter-agency task forces that coordinate system-wide initiatives to address gender-based violence and provide support to local women's organizations addressing this problem. Efforts to curb gender-based violence are an integral part of the wider gender-mainstreaming strategy in peacekeeping missions. They entail collection with the police on victims protection, and with the rule of law units for support revisions or adoption of legislation on rape and domestic violence. Partnership with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sections has been strengthened to ensure protection of women in cantonment sites. An informal briefing for members of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations was provided on 16 December 2005.<br><br>(c) See also point 17 above on the inclusion of women associated with armed forces and groups in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes. | 106 and 108<br>109 and 110 |
| **24. Give special attention to the protection, welfare and rights of children in armed conflict; include provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of peacekeeping operations; and include child advisers in such operations**<br><br>(a) Child protection advisers have been deployed in MONUC, ONUB, UNMIS, UNAMSIL, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) and MINUSTAH. In its resolution 1612 (2005), the Security Council mandates child protection advisers and UNICEF to set up inter-agency task forces to monitor and report on child welfare in mission areas. | 105 |

(b) The Department will undertake in February 2006 a review to identify best practices in child protection and help to clarify the division of labour between the Department and other key actors in child protection, including UNICEF and the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

(c) See also point 17 above on including children associated with armed forces and groups in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes.

25. **Enhance public information and outreach policy and strengthen cooperation between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Public Information** 91

(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations continues to increase its outreach and representational activities. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations staff respond to a large number of media requests and proactively draft opinion and editorial pieces in a variety of global media outlets. In close cooperation with the Department of Public Information, media relations have been expanded to include press outlets beyond those represented at headquarters.

(b) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Public Information recently compiled a standard operating procedure on public information for all peace operations.

(c) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Public Information held a second workshop in May 2005 at Brindisi, Italy, on establishing a rapidly deployable mission information component.

(d) To effectively address sexual exploitation and abuse, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations developed a public information standard operations procedure for public information officials in the field, which was promulgated at the end of 2005.

(e) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Public Information worked closely together on external publicity initiatives, including a United Nations works poster campaign on peacekeeping, a heads of public information conference and country specific programmes in a number of mission areas.

## E. Integrated mission planning

26. **Develop an integrated mission planning process handbook and training course for United Nations agencies and external stakeholders** 69 and 86

(a) The integrated mission planning process review, led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations at the direction of the Secretary-General's Policy Committee, includes the full participation of other United Nations agencies and will be completed in early 2006. It aims to develop a fully integrated and better structured concept that involves all actors as early as possible, and can be applied consistently as responsibilities shift from one operational level to another during the process, and will incorporate a greater degree of accountability.

(b) The revised integrated mission planning process takes into account that the full involvement and support of potential troop contributors is essential to its success.

(c) The integrated mission planning process is contained in the standardized

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| | training modules for specialists and senior mission managers that will be distributed to all troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries. However, the handbook and training package will need to be re-examined in the light of the ongoing integrated mission planning process review, which will entail a postponement in finalizing the handbook.<br><br>(d) Efforts to apply the integrated mission planning process will extend beyond training during 2006. The integrated mission planning process needs to be set in the wider strategic or doctrinal context and accompanied by a major outreach effort, both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field. | |
| 27. | **Enhance integrated planning and coordination with United Nations humanitarian agencies (see also A/60/640)**<br><br>(a) The integrated missions report commissioned by the expanded Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs group published in May 2005 has led to substantive discussions and policy action in this field with a view to improving an interface between peacekeeping, humanitarian action and development.<br><br>(b) Follow-up includes the updating of the Secretary-General's note of guidance on integrated missions which will provide greater clarity on the role of senior mission leadership in the effective integration of humanitarian and development activities. | 71 and 91 |
| **F.** | **Safety and security** | |
| 28. | **Strengthen cooperation between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Safety and Security on security decisions affecting peacekeeping and on integrated, unified security assessments**<br><br>(a) Pursuant to section XI of General Assembly resolution 59/276, the security relationship between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Safety and Security is extensively covered in the report of the Secretary-General on a strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations (A/60/424, paras. 21-24). Cooperation and coordination between staff and senior management of the two departments is excellent.<br><br>(b) The two departments have established a Standing Committee for Security which addresses, at the Under-Secretary-General level, major policy issues pertaining to the integration and unification of the security management system.<br><br>(c) The Department of Safety and Security is establishing a dedicated Peacekeeping Operations Support Section with seven staff to provide security support to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; the section will be co-located with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to facilitate coordination. A 24-hour a day Department of Safety and Security watch inside the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, working with the Situation Centre, will further improve security services to the peacekeeping operations.<br><br>(d) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is participating in the daily operational meetings of the Department of Safety and Security and takes part in all major Department of Safety and Security discussions that could affect missions led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. | 62 and 63 |

(c) The Department of Safety and Security also plays an active role in the recruitment and assignment of professional security officers assigned to missions led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

29. **Improve capacity to assess conflict situations; enhance capacity for collection, analysis and dissemination of information on security; and provide a policy paper on the structure, functions and role of the joint mission analysis centre** 24 and 67

(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is developing a policy for the establishment of a joint mission analysis centre in all peacekeeping missions. Joint mission analysis centres are responsible for the collection, coordination and analysis of information, and distribute their products to support the mission decision-making process and more generally to provide advice to mission headquarters senior staff. Similarly to joint operations centres, the joint mission analysis centres will integrate military, police, security and other mission components as required. While joint mission analysis centres may vary according to the size and scale of the missions, certain tasks will be common to all, e.g., to monitor developing threats and provide early warning to the missions' leadership, collect information and create a database to ensure continuity.

(b) On 11 October 2005, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations informally briefed the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on these efforts. The Department is now reviewing the joint operations centre joint mission analysis centre policy with a view to submission to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in 2006.

(c) The United Nations has developed and put in place an Inter-Agency Security Management Network-approved standard methodology that includes a risk-based approach to operational decision-making as a means to develop standardized, measurable and credible evaluations at strategic, operational and local levels with respect to the safety and security of staff.

30. **Improve security of military observers and unarmed United Nations personnel** 65

(a) Security of all categories of personnel is a major concern of both the Department of Safety and Security and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and is being considered by various resource personnel, groups, offices and mission components.

(b) Several major joint Department of Safety and Security-Department of Peacekeeping Operations advisory visits to review mission security procedures have been conducted in the last 18 months using the Inter-Agency Security Management Network-approved security risk assessment (see point 29 above). Such visits also provided an opportunity to brief and train the missions' senior managers, including senior military and police officials, and security staff on threat and risk management.

31. **Maintain and improve air safety standards** 68

(a) The Aviation Safety Unit continues to make visits to registered vendors to evaluate compliance with internationally recognized standards and recommended practices, and to visit all Department of Peacekeeping Operations missions with aviation assets to assess factors influencing aviation safety management. These efforts aim at identifying remedial actions needed to enhance aviation safety and accident

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| prevention. Recommendations arising from these visits are regularly followed up on by the unit.<br><br>(b) Recommendations arising from the investigation of the accident at the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in June 2004 were followed up on in April 2005.<br><br>(c) The Aviation Safety Unit is awaiting the completion and final report of the investigation of the UNAMSIL accident that occurred in June 2004. The Inter-State Aviation Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which is preparing the report, will also be responsible for its distribution among member States concerned.<br><br>(d) See also section B on cooperation with troop-contributing countries, for issues pertaining to information-sharing with troop-contributing countries. | |

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| **C. Conduct and discipline** | | |
| 32. | **The General Assembly to endorse the standards of conduct and behaviour set out in Secretary-General bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 for all categories of United Nations peacekeeping personnel, and issue them in a manner convenient to troop-contributing countries**<br><br>(a) In 2005, legal agreements for experts on mission and with troop-contributing countries were amended to include the specific provisions of Secretary-General bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13. The language was also included in the troop-contributing country Guidelines.<br><br>(b) Amendments to contractual agreements with civilian peacekeeping personnel to include these provisions are expected to be completed by mid-2006.<br><br>(c) These standards will be issued in the languages of the contingents and the official United Nations languages in the first quarter 2006. | 8 and 9 |
| 33. | **The Department of Peacekeeping Operations to make available training on standards of conduct**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has produced a generic training module, module 1 on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, which has been a mandatory part of induction courses for all categories of peacekeeping personnel since July 2005. It was sent to Member States in October 2005 for use in pre-deployment training.<br><br>(b) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations completed a train-the-trainers course on module 1 for mission trainers in November 2005.<br><br>(c) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has produced a code of conduct video, which includes messages on the standards of bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13, which will be used in induction training and sent to Member States for use in pre-deployment training. | 10 |

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| | (d) A training module on public information and sexual exploitation and abuse was piloted in a joint Department of Public Information/Department of Peacekeeping Operations course for 35 field and Headquarters public information officers in May 2005. | |
| 34. | **Review HIV/AIDS training to ensure that the prohibitions in the Secretary-General's bulletin are fully included**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has incorporated the standards of bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 in its training module on HIV/AIDS for uniformed peacekeeping personnel<br><br>(b) In collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is reviewing its practices on condom availability and distribution to address the perceived confusion with the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. | 11 |
| 35. | **Increase the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels of peacekeeping to promote an environment that discourages such acts; and integrate the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women into these efforts**<br><br>The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is developing a roster of qualified female candidates from different geographical regions who can be approached when vacancies arise for senior appointments in peacekeeping operations. The Department is appointing focal points for women to promote gender balance in recruitment at Headquarters and in missions and is developing terms of reference for such a function. Furthermore, it is developing measures to address barriers faced by female civilian personnel in peacekeeping missions in terms of their recruitment, retention, and career advancement. Finally, the Department is reviewing its strategies to increase the number of female uniformed personnel in collaboration with Member States. | 12 |
| 36. | **Managers and commanders must ensure awareness that sexual exploitation and abuse will not be tolerated by the United Nations or by Member States, and take appropriate measures to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy; and their responsibility to create an environment preventing sexual exploitation and abuse needs to be reflected in performance appraisals**<br><br>(a) The Deputy Secretary-General visited five missions in the first half of 2005 to reinforce the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse.<br><br>(b) The issue of sexual exploitation and abuse was included as a dedicated session in annual conferences for mission leadership (heads of mission, force commanders/police commissioners, directors of administration/chief administrative officers) and in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations pilot senior leadership induction programme (see section VIII, point 53 below).<br><br>(c) The Department of peacekeeping operations will issue a mission directive on sexual exploitation and abuse — a policy and set of procedures on the issue — to mission leadership in the first quarter of 2006.<br><br>(d) Several mission-specific measures have been taken by managers and commanders in 2005 to implement the zero-tolerance policy. Mission-specific complaints mechanisms have been established, such as telephone hotlines and outreach to civil society groups, including women's organizations; lists of "off-limits" premises | 14-16 |

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| | and areas where prostitution is suspected or known to occur, have been established and will be regularly updated and such locations will be monitored; and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, all members of national contingents are required to wear their uniform at all times, as an additional measure to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. Mission-specific codes of conduct have been created.<br><br>(c) The Department will undertake measures to update performance appraisals in the first half of 2006 to reflect managers' and commanders' responsibility to create an environment preventing such acts, and to hold accountable those who fail to meet these objectives. | |
| 37. | **Where required by the circumstances, heads of mission should seek authorization from the Secretary-General to institute stricter rules of conduct**<br><br>Guidance on this recommendation is to be included in the mission directive on sexual exploitation and abuse (see point 36 above). | 17 |
| 38. | **Ensure that police and military contingents in a mission area are from different contributing countries and are not co-located**<br><br>The Department of Peacekeeping Operations will continue to raise the issue in meetings with troop-contributing countries on force generation issues and in related correspondence. | 18 |
| 39. | **The Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive review of welfare and recreation needs and submit proposals to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session; and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to undertake steps to improve living conditions and welfare and recreation facilities for all categories of personnel on mission and consult with troop-contributing countries on the provision of such facilities**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations will produce a comprehensive review on welfare and recreation in the first quarter of 2006.<br><br>(b) In July 2005, all missions were requested to improve welfare and recreation facilities for all categories of peacekeeping personnel, within existing resources, to establish welfare committees and to designate welfare focal points. Troop-contributing countries have the primary responsibility to provide their contingents with welfare and recreation facilities, using the payment from the United Nations. | 20-23 |
| 40. | **The Secretary-General to establish a data collection and management system at Headquarters and in the field to track allegations and prevent re-hiring of offenders**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations will launch a comprehensive database to track and report on cases of misconduct by all categories of peacekeeping personnel, including non-specific allegations in the second half of 2006. A pilot version will be launched in the first quarter of 2006, both at the Department of Peacekeeping Operations headquarters and in all missions.<br><br>(b) Guidance will be provided on the role of child protection advisers and gender advisers in addressing sexual exploitation and abuse in the mission directive on sexual exploitation and abuse to be produced in the first quarter of 2006 (see point 36 above). | 24-26 |

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| 41. | **Strengthen the capacity of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to address all cases of misconduct, and provide prompt advice and guidance to missions on the issue**<br><br>The Department of Peacekeeping Operations set up a conduct and discipline team at Headquarters on 1 November 2005 and is recruiting for such teams in eight peacekeeping operations: in Haiti, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Sudan, Burundi and Timor-Leste. | 28 |
| 42. | **Establish professional and independent investigative capacity to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, following the recommendations in the report by the adviser to the Secretary-General (A/59/710)**<br><br>(a) From 1 January 2004 to 9 December 2005, investigations were completed into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse made against 278 peacekeeping personnel in all missions, resulting in the summary dismissal of 16 civilians, repatriation of 16 members of formed police units and 122 repatriations or rotations home on disciplinary grounds (including 6 commanders) of military personnel.<br><br>(b) In November 2005, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of Internal Oversight Services issued guidance to their peacekeeping operations and Office of Internal Oversight Services resident investigators on cooperation on investigations.<br><br>(c) Investigations into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as other offences of a similar grave nature, will be handed over from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to the Office of Internal Oversight Services by the end of 2005. | 30 and 31 |
| 43. | **The Department of Peacekeeping Operations to establish an effective outreach programme and establish mechanisms to enable individuals to make complaints in a confidential setting; and to establish appropriate measures to protect persons contributing to disclosing sexual exploitation and abuse**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has developed a policy and set of procedures and guidelines on public information activities relating to sexual exploitation and abuse. This guidance will be sent to all missions in the first quarter of 2006.<br><br>(b) In the interim, briefing materials on sexual exploitation and abuse are being regularly provided to public information officers in missions.<br><br>(c) On finalization of the United Nations whistle-blower policy, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will issue consistent guidance for uniformed personnel in the second half of 2006 on the protection of persons contributing to disclosing such information. | 29 and 32 |
| 44. | **The Department of Peacekeeping Operations to provide feedback to alleged victims on their complaints; the Secretary-General to present a comprehensive victims assistance strategy to the Committee; and missions to provide emergency assistance to victims within current mission budgets in the interim**<br><br>(a) The procedures and guidelines on public information activities relating to sexual exploitation and abuse include guidance on providing feedback in general terms | 33-35 |

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| | to alleged victims on the outcome of their complaints and of the mission's investigation, giving due regard to the privacy laws of Member States about information being disclosed prior to adjudication of the victim's complaints.<br><br>(b) The United Nations comprehensive policy on support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations staff and related personnel will be finalized by the end of 2005. Pending its finalization, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations instructed missions to refer any person alleging to have been sexually exploited or abused by United Nations peacekeeping personnel to existing medical and psycho-social services available in the host country, with costs to be covered from existing mission budgets. | |
| **45.** | **Staff regulations and contracts to provide that acts of sexual exploitation and abuse constitute serious misconduct**<br><br>(a) The Secretary-General has proposed to the General Assembly an amendment to the Staff Regulations to specifically provide that acts of sexual exploitation and abuse constitute serious misconduct (A/60/365). A decision by the General Assembly is expected during the sixtieth session.<br><br>(b) The revisions to the draft conditions of service for United Nations Volunteers and administrative instruction ST/AI/1999/7 governing United Nations consultants and individual contractors specifically provide that acts of sexual exploitation and abuse constitute serious misconduct. | 36 |
| **46.** | **The Secretary-General should introduce expedited procedures to deal with cases of sexual exploitation and abuse**<br><br>In 2005, agreement was reached at the working level between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of Human Resources Management to deal with sexual exploitation and abuse cases in an expedited manner and to suspend staff without pay prior to completion of an investigation, where clear and convincing evidence of misconduct has been produced. | 38 |
| **47.** | **The Secretary-General to prepare a draft memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and troop-contributing countries for the Special Committee's consideration at its next session**<br><br>The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has revised the draft 1997 model memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and troop-contributing countries to include all the reforms on sexual exploitation and abuse endorsed by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations at its 2005 session. The proposed text was distributed to Member States in December 2005 for the start of discussions in January 2006. | 39 |
| **48.** | **The Secretary-General to appoint a group of legal experts to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session for its consideration a comprehensive report**<br><br>(a) The Secretary-General appointed a group of legal experts in October 2005 to advise on means to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission in respect of criminal acts committed by them while serving in | 40 |

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| | peacekeeping operations. Their work is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2006.<br><br>(b) Efforts are under way to appoint legal experts to examine the recommendations addressed to a group of legal experts in A/59/19/Rev.1, part one, paragraph 40 (b) and (c). | |
| 49. | **The Secretary-General to provide progress report on the implementation of the recommendations as part of his annual report to the Special Committee**<br><br>(a) On 2 November 2005, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations provided an informal briefing to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on progress made to implement the recommendation on sexual exploitation and abuse listed in A/59/19/Rev.1. Further to this informal briefing, the Department circulated to the Special Committee members a written update on progress made in the area.<br><br>(b) The 2005 report of the Secretary-General includes an annex on the implementation process in the area of sexual exploitation and abuse. | 41 |

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| **II.** | **Personnel** | |
| 50. | **Establish a single multidimensional training unit; and develop a department-wide training policy, including peacekeeping guidelines, standards and best practices developed by Member States and regional organizations**<br><br>The Department of Peacekeeping Operations established the Integrated Training Service on 1 November 2005. The Service unites military, civilian and police training staff in a single unit. This mirrors the approach taken in many peace operations where integrated mission training centres have been established. A key element of the work of the new Integrated Training Service is the development of an integrated department-wide training policy. The policy will identify the Department's key substantive and technical training needs and lay out an approach to best meet these needs for civilian, military and police personnel. The Department anticipates that some of these needs can be met by expanding existing training (for example, the current standardized training module for staff officers is being expanded to meet the needs of civilian staff and police personnel). In other areas, new training must be developed, or where possible, outsourced to Member States. The policy will be supported by a training strategy to cover the period 2006-2009 (see also the report of the Secretary-General). | 123, 124 and 127 |
| 51. | **Use the experience of major troop-contributing countries with respect to training; continue to support national and regional peacekeeping training centres and national focal points; complete and implement standardized training modules II and III in partnership with Member States and implement them with all senior staff, and develop appropriate means of delivering standardized training module III training to a wider audience**<br><br>(a) The generic standardized training modules for police and military were developed in 2002/03 with the involvement of, and contributions from, 75 Member States. For the specialist standardized training modules building the basis of 12 courses, | 126, 128, 129, 132 and 133 |

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| | and the 28 senior mission leader modules which were developed in 2004/05, 43 and 31 Member States, respectively, directly contributed to the development and endorsement of the modules. Standardized training modules II and III were completed in June 2005 and will be made available to Member States in all United Nations official languages by the second quarter of 2006.<br><br>(b) Two standardized training module III courses were delivered in 2005, in conjunction with the Governments of Nigeria and South Africa and with the financial support of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Norway. Six D-1 level staff from United Nations missions were included in the training.<br><br>(c) Since 2004, 149 military officers from new troop-contributing countries were trained in major troop-contributing country training centres, as part of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations training recognition programme.<br><br>(d) Police-contributing countries were invited to send officers for United Nations police training in standardized training modules. Additional officers from police-contributing countries will be invited to future standardized training modules.<br><br>(e) In addition to training, the Police Division assists police-contributing countries in preselection assessments under a selection assistance team, in which United Nations Headquarters and missions officers conduct assessments at the invitation of police-contributing countries. In the past year, the Police Division recorded the assessments of 1,849 candidates from 13 countries, in English and French. Of the presented candidates 44.6 per cent passed. | |
| 52. | **Continue the train-the-trainer approach adopted by the United Nations training assistance teams**<br><br>The Integrated Training Service applies the train-the-trainer approach in all of its courses. | 131 |
| 53. | **Select and train key mission staff early on**<br><br>(a) To further promote coherent mission leadership, the Secretariat developed a draft policy on senior leadership appointment calling for the establishment of a senior leadership appointment unit mandated with the executive outreach for senior level positions and maintenance of the eminent persons roster.<br><br>(b) The Secretariat, through the Administrative Support Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, is also developing rosters of highly qualified candidates to fill mission critical leadership functions through outreach and targeted searches.<br><br>(c) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has developed a senior leadership induction programme to improve preparation of mission leaders (including force and police commanders) and introduce senior leadership to required mission orientation training and the Department's integration tools. The first leadership induction programme was held at Headquarters in June 2005 and a second is to be held in January 2006. | 72 |

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| 54. | **Standardize terminology**<br><br>The Department of Peacekeeping Operations Training Service commissioned a terminology resource guide from the Center of Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance. The guide was published in the first quarter of 2005. Copies are being distributed to all members of the Special Committee. | 31 |
| 55. | **Improve the balance of geographic and gender distribution as outlined in General Assembly resolution 59/266, and ensure a fair representation of personnel from troop-contributing countries, with adequate professional background and experience**<br><br>Recruitment mechanisms are in place to ensure that due regard is given to the recruitment of staff from as wide a geographical basis as possible, and that the gender distribution goals set by the General Assembly are being met. The recruitment process is guided by the need to select staff on the basis of merit, demonstrated competencies and performance. See point 35 above on increasing the participation of women. | 138 and 139 |
| 56. | **Consider competence of candidates in local languages in recruitment; and recruit local interpreters when necessary**<br><br>Language skills are part of the recruitment criteria. Requirements are set for the two working languages of the United Nations, English and French. Competency in other languages, including local languages of the mission area, is desirable. | 141 and 133 |
| 57. | **Engage troop-contributing countries and Member States on the task force on the cost-benefit analysis of establishing a separate status and conditions of service for staff officers**<br><br>The Department of Peacekeeping Operations task force, in its cost-benefit analysis of establishing a separate status and conditions of service for staff officers, has concluded that the status of United Nations staff officers and the manner in which they are deployed should remain unchanged, but that support arrangements should be revised to provide for payment of the mission subsistence allowance to United Nations staff officers in the mission area, in lieu of reimbursement to the troop-contributing country for self-sustainment. In addition, since staff officers deploy to, and repatriate from, the mission area as individuals, the unaccompanied shipping entitlement for staff officers should be 100 kilograms in line with that provided to military observers, civilian police and civilian staff who also travel as individuals. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations will review the recommendations of the working group which would then be put forward to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations for decision during the 2006 session. | 140 |
| 58. | **Prepare a report on the legal status of civilian police personnel who are assigned executive tasks**<br><br>The Police Division met informally with the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations members in 2004, during which time the Office of Legal Affairs explained that the legal status of police, including formed police units, was "experts on mission". The Office of Legal Affairs in 2005 reconfirmed its position on the legal status of formed police units. | 81 and 82 |

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| 59. | **Assess personnel resources needed in the military and police divisions**<br><br>(a) The General Assembly has authorized four additional posts for the Police Division for the biennium 2005-2006. One additional post for a training officer was approved under the Training and Evaluation Service of the Military Division.<br><br>(b) The proposed programme budget for the establishment of an initial operating standing police capacity for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2006, provides for 27 staff, including 25 Professionals and 2 General Service posts and the related non-post requirements. See also point 60 below. | 137 |
| 60. | **Develop detailed concept on the standing police capacity**<br><br>Pursuant to the 2005 report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the Police Division in April 2005 established a joint working group with Member States to develop the concept of the standing police capacity. The working group produced an informal concept paper in August, which describes the envisioned organizational and operational aspects of the standing police capacity as well as recruitment and duty station possibilities. In September, the General Assembly endorsed the creation of an initial operating capability for the standing police capacity. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is now working to implement the concept. The Special Committee will be briefed at its next session on technical and other issues associated with launching the standing police capacity for its first assignment before the end of 2006. | 83 |
| 61. | **Improve coordination and cooperation between civilian police contingents and military forces**<br><br>(a) The Missions, particularly those with formed police unit components, have improved coordination of operations and information processing and dissemination by developing internal mechanisms such as joint mission analysis centres, the further integration of the joint operations centres and the development of relevant targeted standard operating procedures/guidelines to promote integrated approaches to addressing various security tasks. See also point 29 above.<br><br>(b) The Police Division is developing a departmental policy paper on formed police unit doctrine in order to clarify and enhance cooperation and coordination among police and military personnel in field missions. The paper will be made available to Member States in March 2006. | 84 |
| **I.** | **Financial issues** | |
| 62. | **Continue to facilitate various enabling arrangements to overcome contingent-owned equipment and sustainability shortfall faced by some troop-contributing countries**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has facilitated arrangements in UNOCI for Belgium to provide 23 vehicles and seven trailers to the Benin Infantry Company. The Company is also receiving from France all personnel equipment items, nine major equipment items and all troop-contributing countries self-sustainment items. Also for UNOCI, France is providing major equipment to contingents from the Niger, Senegal and Togo as well as self-sustainment to the Togo contingent. In the case of UNAMI, Australia is providing an ambulance and observation self-sustainment to the | 44 and 149 |

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| | Fijian contingent. In MONUC, France until recently provided all major equipment and self-sustainment to two Senegalese guard units. Another earlier arrangement was in UNAMSIL where Ukraine provided armoured personnel carriers and troop-carrying vehicles to infantry contingents from Nigeria, Ghana and Zambia.<br><br>(b) United Nations Peacekeeping missions have provided support to countries where needed. The United Nations supplied the Nigerian contingents in UNMIL and the Benin contingents in UNOCI with vehicles, medical self-sustainment and equipment. Refrigerators are routinely provided by missions to enable countries to meet their catering capability. Tentage has been provided by the United Nations where unsuitable tents were brought to the mission area by contributing countries.<br><br>(c) The Mine Action Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has assisted in the training of troop-contributing countries for UNMIS and arranged for the surplus equipment to be transferred between missions to ensure adequate equipment holdings by troop-contributing countries.<br><br>(d) The working group on contingent-owned equipment meets every three to four years. The next meeting is scheduled to take place in February/March 2008 and will address various concerns, including enabling arrangements to overcome contingent-owned equipment and sustainability shortfalls. | |
| 63. | **Strengthen financing of post-conflict assistance activities with Member States in the continuum between peacekeeping and development**<br><br>(a) The Department of Peacekeeping Operations helps countries in post-conflict situations to maintain and strengthen peace and security, and assist in strengthening governance. It thereby helps to create an enabling environment for transition and development actors to engage. The recent arrangement defining that, from 1 January 2006, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General will have the simultaneous function of the Resident Coordinator, strengthens this continuum.<br><br>(b) See also point 23 above on quick impact projects. | 92 |
| 64. | **Continue progress in payment of outstanding claims; and address exceptional circumstances**<br><br>Payments are normally made to troop-contributing countries when it is ascertained that the mission will have a positive cash balance over and above three months projected essential operational costs. Payments are mission-specific and depend on the cash availability of each mission. The most recent payments were made by the United Nations on 16 December 2005, covering troop costs up to October 2005. | 147 |
| 65. | **Establish a working group on the funding difficulties of troop-contributing countries in complying with rapid deployment requirements**<br><br>The report of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations working group on financial mechanisms to support the rapid deployment of military contingents, which recommends options for resolving some of the difficulties faced by troop-contributing countries who commit to the United Nations standby arrangements system, has been submitted to the Controller for his views and comments. Upon receipt of the Controller's proposals, interested Member States will be consulted for their views, as recommended in document A/57/767. | 148 |

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| **66.** | **Ensure routine consultations with financial contributing countries**<br><br>In an effort to keep Member States better informed on activities in the field, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Special Representatives of the Secretary-Generals of MONUC and UNMIS briefed the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly in October 2005 on the current status of operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan and discussed challenges faced by the Organization in carrying out its work in the respective mission regions. Further such briefings are planned to take place in 2006. | 150 |